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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE FAULT.

We blame the world for this and that
In angry speech and lurid print,
But let me tell you plain and flat
The fault is with the people in't.

If we who think we run the same
Would do our part with smiling grace
We'd find the poor old world we blame
A fine and dandy sort of place.

(Copyright, 1916.)

Our idea of real summer is 107 by the U. S. kiosk.

Which side will win the railroad fight, Democrats or Republicans?

We hope "Sunk by a Shark" won't be the headline on the obituary of the Bremen.

Why worry about the threatened barber strike with the Hughes effect promised as the vogue?

If Mr. Hughes could have foreseen what he was going up against in California he might have taken the Colonel along.

It is hoped that the Vitagraph $1,000,000 suit against Ford won't postpone the price reduction in a certain much-talked-about auto.

If "Fighting Fred" Funston had even a small reputation as a "quitter" we would not attach so much importance to his recommendation to quit Mexico.

If it was as hot in New York yesterday as it was in Washington the apparent insanity of certain stocks on the New York exchange may easily be accounted for.

The fellow who generally makes you want to fight by asking, "Is it warm enough for you?" was too busy mopping off the perspiration yesterday to work on foolish questions.

Secretary Daniels has discovered that he can feed a man in the navy cheaper than the man's wife can feed him at home. But that wine mess order is not in effect at home.

A former chief of police was recently convicted of murder in North Carolina and sentenced to be hired out for a term of two years. The convicted man's wife offered to hire him but the jury ordered that he be hired to a tobacco planter. If the jurors had voted in favor of the wife, the married men among them would have had a hard time explaining their verdict at home.

Following closely on Mr. Osborne's reinstatement as warden of Sing Sing, a convict, who committed an atrocious murder several years ago, walked away from an honor camp and now is at liberty. Mr. Osborne explains that the man would not have escaped if he had not been given unusual privileges during the time that he, Osborne, was away from the penitentiary. By this statement, Mr. Osborne admits a lack of confidence in the honor system that he has not revealed heretofore.

President Wilson's intervention in the railroad trouble furnishes a most interesting comparison between law and public opinion. All laws designed to prevent such a crisis failed. Then the President, without any legal basis on which to act, and backed solely by public opinion, took the situation in hand apparently with the expectation of bringing a settlement. If his expectation is realized we will see a victory for public opinion and blame for those men charged with the duty of enacting laws for the protection of the people of the nation.

Mr. Hughes charges that the prosperity which has come under the Democratic reign is due to the European war. He will have little difficulty, perhaps, in convincing a large number of persons that there is much truth in this argument. But when Mr. Hughes asserts that the end of the war will bring business depression if Mr. Wilson still is in the White House, the Republican nominee is not so convincing. The Democrats are busily sending broadcast a large number of facts that seem to indicate continued prosperity even when war orders cease and the people are heeding these facts. For instance, the fact that $2,000,000,000 has been loaned abroad since the war began is being given much publicity. This fact means that for a long time after the war about $100,000,000 annually will be paid into this country in interest and $100,000,000 is enough to keep lots of people out of the poorhouse.

Senator Penrose calling for an investigation of Democratic iniquity puts on such a virtuous air that one is tempted to look up one of Mr. Roosevelt's 1912 excoriations of Penrose, the boss and the crook.—Springfield Republican.

The Campaign Yet in Babyhood.

To exude confidence from every pore, shout confidence from the housetops, transmit confidence in every handshake, force confidence into every word uttered, and impart confidence even into the atmosphere is one of the first rules of any candidate in any political campaign.

In the present campaign we see both nominees adhering to this rule in every detail with such success that confidence is running down through the ranks of both parties. This is as it should be and is to be expected. It is proper and it is politics. But the strange feature of the confidence propaganda in this campaign is that it has been extended even to the voters.

The voter, the man in the street, is confident, and whether he be Republican or Democrat he gives no indication at all that his confidence is assumed. Ask a Democrat: "Well, how does it look?" He will smile and say: "Wilson." Ask a Republican: "Well, how does it look?" He will smile and say: "Hughes." If you ask the question in Washington the chances are that the man questioned will not offer to back up his assertion with argument. He knows who will be elected and is content to stand pat on his knowledge and let you wander off in your ignorance.

One explanation of this situation seems to be that the campaign has not progressed fat enough to shake the confidence of either party. Glancing back over the last few weeks shows that there have been no developments yet sufficiently important to tilt the scale either way. Mr. Hughes has begun his campaign as he was expected to begin and Mr. Wilson has followed the course he was expected to follow with the exception of his decision not to stump.

Both parties have drawn blood but the wounds have not been dangerous. A comparison of the thrusts made by Mr. Hughes probably will show that he has inflicted most damage by his argument that the nation has a better guarantee of prosperity under a Republican administration than under Democratic leadership. A review of the work of the Democratic leaders will show that they have lessened the force of this blow by Mr. Hughes with propaganda designed to show the full extent of the country's prosperity and to convince that this prosperity will not be terminated by the end of the war.

Mr. Hughes undoubtedly has scored by his criticism of the administration's Mexican policy or lack of policy. In this criticism the Republican nominee has been aided somewhat by recent developments. The apparent decision of the administration to send no more troops to the border and to withdraw the regulars from Mexico in the near future has convinced thousands of militiamen that at least one specification in Mr. Hughes' bill of complaint—vacillation—is true. The militiamen seem disgusted in their position of being "all dressed up with nowhere to go."

But what Mr. Hughes may have gained by ridiculing the Mexican policy seems to have been offset in a large degree by Mr. Wilson's position as "the man of the hour" in the railroad crisis. Today the American people are far more interested in the threatened strike than in Mexican affairs, and in this internal trouble the President has taken off his coat and plunged into the work at hand in an Americanized way that is gaining applause. Whether the outcome will be beneficial or detrimental to the President's political fortunes no man may say.

When Mr. Wilson announced that he would make no stump speeches he gave as a reason the belief that such a course would be inconsistent with his position as Chief Executive of the nation. Had he given no reason the American people might have believed that he did not want to leave Washington until the threatened railroad strike was settled and Mr. Wilson would have greatly benefited.

Mr. Hughes now is in the middle of the third week of his tour. The Democrats say he has not accomplished as much as they expected, and it is true that he has not created as much excitement as might have been created by a certain Colonel, but Mr. Hughes has not injured himself. He has been given a reception that has seemed more sincere than demonstrative. The people have greeted him as a man with a serious message, a message they were eager to receive, and there has been no notable indication that they have been disappointed in his message.

The fact that Mr. Hughes has set off but few fireworks may be accepted as proof of his confidence that fireworks are not needed, just as Mr. Wilson's decision not to stump has been accepted as proof of his confidence that stumping is not needed. The confidence of both men seems supreme, but whether the men in the ranks will retain their confidence until the end is a question. The campaign still is very young, and it promises developments of far greater importance than those that have been seen.

A Deceptive Demand.

A number of telegrams recently have been received at the White House from commercial and industrial bodies throughout the country calling upon President Wilson to sustain the principle of arbitration in his negotiations between the railroads and their employes. The general tone of these messages is direct and sincere, and invariably based on the fact that once throwing aside a principle establishes a precedent. The principle of arbitration—the right of both sides to a day in court and a chance to present arguments for fair judgment—is at least as old as the civilization that gives us our history.

Mr. Wilson at present is face to face with a greater crisis than has yet confronted his administration—greater than the Mexican situation because it is born of our own home; greater than the U-boat war because the number of people threatened by calamity is greater. It is not a question is regulating another man's home, nor of danger to a few who choose to place themselves in danger. It is the unquestionable duty of saving the industrial nation from the effect of crippled transportation services and from a blight shameful to the sovereignty of government.

The railroads may have to give the dog a bone. The employes are in a position of vantage. The President, it would seem, is not asking the roads to forego the principle of arbitration because he does not like the name of it. He is in the unenviable position of having to make some sacrifice to prevent a calamity.

With the harvest season coming on, summer tourists demanding transportation, troops on the border to be fed and supplied in great measure from the North and the shipment of munitions not yet on the wane the employes have caught the roads "hands down." If the President can prevent the shock to the country that would result it is his place to use all just means that his wise judgment dictates. There is one point, however, that has not been neglected in the flood of importunities that have been sent to the White House, and if the President and the country are to be bearded by organized forces that will not curb their activities to conform to honesty it will not be forgotten.

This point is that the employes of the roads seem to have taken advantage of the faith of a sympathetic public. They have asked for shorter hours so that they may have decent living conditions. The public is in sympathy with such demands. But when a man whose occupation is such that he cannot have shorter hours, who does not want shorter hours and who would be discontented if restricted to the wages earned within the shorter hours demanded, asks for a labor limit that does not mean a labor limit, but an increased wage scale, he is taking advantage of some one's faith in his integrity.

The President has received a communication from the Louisville Board of Trade, in which the statement is made that that body is not in sympathy with the labor men's demand for shorter hours, which in honesty and truth do not mean shorter hours, but higher pay.

This opinion rapidly is spreading throughout the country and, if the negotations are continued long enough, will play an important part in the final settlement.

The Open Door.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

"Behold, I have set before you an open door which no man can shut."

The next time you feel blue and discouraged, and think that you have no chance to make good as others have; when you feel that there isn't much use in struggling because fate or destiny is against you, just recall this promise: "Behold, I have set before you an open door which no man can shut."

The promise means literally what the words signify, or it means nothing. But we know it to be true that the door which our Creator has opened to us no man can shut. That is, no one outside of ourselves can shut it. The promise is not for a few favored ones, but for all. You are the only one that can bar the door He holds open for you. And many a man is barring the door against himself while he is wondering why it is not open, wondering what is keeping it barred so tightly.

You know plenty of men and women whom no power on earth could permanently discourage or hold back. They would allow no man to bar the door ahead of them. Every day some brave soul whose faith and courage bear down all obstacles proves the promise true.

I recall a woman who had been reared in luxury, who, through the failure of her husband's health and the loss of his property, found herself reduced to almost absolute want. So straitened were her circumstances that this woman who hardly knew the meaning of the word work was obliged not only to do her own housework, but also to find some means of adding to their scant income, which was not enough to supply bare necessities.

She was of an artistic temperament, and the thought of household drudgery, especially cooking, was particularly repugnant to her. But she was a courageous woman, and made up her mind that what could not be cured must not only be endured, but endured cheerfully.

She determined, first of all, to make a science of her work and see if it could not be made a means of adding to her income. With this object in view, she began to study the composition and chemistry of foods and their nutritive values. She inquired into the nature and influence of the various constituents which build up different kinds of tissue in the body. She classified the food best suited to people in various vocations, the varieties that growing children require for the building of bone and nerve, those adapted to the needs of older people in whom the building processes have ceased, those calculated to preserve youth by preventing the tissues from hardening and the blood vessels from becoming brittle. In fact, she made herself an expert in dietetics, complete mistress of the whole question of food, including its vital connection not alone with health, but with morals, success, and happiness.

So vast and fascinating a field of knowledge did her studies open up to her that life took on a new meaning. Her prosaic kitchen was transformed into a magic world, a veritable fairyland of science. The labor to which she had looked forward with dread as uninteresting drudgery became a never-ending source of delight. She found in it not alone a fruitful source of income, but a career of splendid usefulness which fully satisfied her aspirations and made her happier than she had ever been before.

There is no one that can shut the door which leads to a larger life but yourself. There are no obstacles, no difficulties, no power on earth that can close your open door.

If you think you have no chance, if you are convinced that there is no opportunity for you anywhere on this beautiful earth; if you do not try to enter the open door, but sit down and blame fate or luck or destiny for your plight, of course you will close the door; but no other human being can close it.

Faith and courage keep the door open, and they light the path that leads to it.

Mr. Roosevelt graciously ratifies his protege's private and strictly personal Constitutional amendment. Pondering, no doubt, the triumphant march of woman suffrage in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Iowa, the Colonel finds the time "ripe for the passage of the amendment." And he paramounts it.

So in the suffrage States, at least, a deviation from, a direct contradiction of, the Republican national platform, an obiter dictum of former Justice Hughes, promoted, to be sure, into an overlasting verity by the Colonel's ratification, a volunteer proposal which the Republicans at Washington regard only as a spring for woodcocks, is to be held the cardinal policy of the campaign.

Nobody can sell gold bricks to the Colonel; he has an overbounding sense of humor and an ancient deep knowledge of the tricks of the political trade. He is enjoying himself, a little cruelly, perhaps. It is not his funeral.—New York Times.

AFTER DINNER POLITICS

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS,
Author of "New News of Yesterday," Etc.

SEWARD'S FAMOUS SPEECH.

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An excellent opportunity having opened to me to make inquiry of Frederick W. Seward about the time and the occasion when his father delivered the famous speech which has passed into tradition as "the higher law" speech, the former told me some very interesting incident associated with the delivery of that epoch-making address.

Many times when Seward was a candidate for the Presidential nomination his "higher law" speech was referred to as having preceded by several years the now-traditional speech made by Abraham Lincoln two years before he was nominated for the Presidency, which he began by saying that a house divided against itself cannot stand; the Union ultimately must either be all free or all slave.

Mr. Seward told me that the so-called "higher law" speech was delivered by his father two years after William H. Seward became a member of the Federal Senate.

"I think I can repeat exactly what my father said at that time," said Mr. Seward. "I may make a slip of a word or two, but it is substantially as follows: 'The constitution regulates our stewardship. The constitution devotes the domain to union, liberty, defense, justice and welfare. But there is a higher law than the constitution which regulates our authority over the domain and devotes it to noble purposes.'

"Father was instantly accused of saying that the constitution could not be considered if anything stood in the way of securing freedom throughout the land. He had no intention of that kind. He often told me that all that he meant was that Christian principles represent a higher law than do any that are embodied in the constitution."

I asked Mr. Seward if the "higher law" speech did not greatly influence those who favored his father's nomination for the Presidency in 1880.

"I suppose there is no doubt of that," was Mr. Seward's reply. "I well remember the corerspondence which this speech caused. Letters came by the bushel to my father. Some of them were very critical, but almost all of them spoke in approval of the speech. Father was particularly gratified with some communications he received from California, which was just about to be admitted to the State.

"The speech was made," Mr. Seward continued, "when the compromise resolution drafted by Henry Clay was before the Senate, in the spring of 1850, for consideration. Father used to say that there never was a finer debate in the Federal Senate than the one which followed the introduction of this resolution. Calhoun wrote, but did not deliver, a speech, it having been read by a friend. Webster made his famous 7th of March speech upon the resolution, and my father followed Webster four days after the delivery of his speech.

"There was one source of very great embarrassment and physical labor to my father which was occasioned by this speech. The demand for it was so great that a hundred thousand copies were printed and father undertook to send them all through the country under his official frank. It was a tremendous task, for at that time it was permissible to use a rubber stamp for a frank. He was very glad when the last one had been franked and delivered at the postoffice."

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

In view of the elimination of the item for the extension of the dry dock at the Charleston Navy Yard, the Navy Department, by vitrue of the naval appropriation act of this session of Congress possesses authority and means for the construction of only two dry docks—one at Philadelphia and the other at Norfolk.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has well in hand the plans for the Norfolk dock, and it is expected that the final borings will be completed within a few weeks. It is the intention of the naval authorities to invite bids about September 1, and it is hoped that the contract will be awarded early in October.

The contract for the dock at Philadelphia will be awarded later. Plans for this dock also are well under way, and the next important step will be the decision as to location.

The docks at Philadelphia and Norfolk will be of the same concrete type and general dimensions—1,000 feet in length, with an inner division which makes it possible to separate the dock into two sections.

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Maj. Gen. Funston has announced the tentative assignments of commanders of eight of the new divisions of the National Guard. Before the appointees enter upon their duties, their appointments must be confirmed by the War Department. Some of the commanders still are awaiting their commissions, recently signed by the President.

The divisional assignments follow: Ninth, Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert; Tenth, Brig. Gen. Charles G. Morton; Eleventh, Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.; Twelfth, Brig. Gen. H. A. Green; Thirteenth, Brig. Gen. James Parker; Fourteenth, Brig. Gen. G. Adams; Fifteenth, Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, and Sixteenth, Brig. Gen. Edward H. Plummer.

Headquarters of all of the commanders have not yet been designated. Gens. Bell and Morton, however, will be stationed at El Paso, Gen. Green at San Antonio, Gen. Parker at Brownsville, Gen. Mann at Laredo, and Gen. Plummer at Nogales.

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The Treasury Department has prepared plans for a new vessel to take the place of the old coast guard cutter Manhattan, in service at New York. Bids for the construction of the vessel will be asked for within the next month.

The new cutter will be 120 feet long, with a 25-foot beam and a 10 1-2-foot draft. She will be equipped with a 700-horsepower engine, and her boilers will be arranged for oil burning. She will be equipped with radio and will have the latest type of furnishings for vessels of her service. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for service some time early in the spring.

The old cutter Manhattan, which the new vessel will replace, has been in active service forty-seven years. She was built at Chester, Pa., and was launched in 1873. Her hull, built of iron, has resisted age, and has enabled her to keep in service.

A feature of the new cutter will be the shape of her hull at the bow, which will enable her to break thick ice. She will be of inestimable value in service about New York Harbor in the winter months.

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Capt. Guy V. Henry, of the United States Cavalry, son of the late Gen. Guy V. Henry, has been detailed as commandapt of cadets at the United States Military Academy, to succeed Capt. Morton F. Smith, of the Sixteenth Infantry, who died recently. The assignment gives him the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Henry was born in an army tent at Red Cloud, Neb., Indiana agency, January 28, 1875, with the thermometer 40 degrees below zero. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1898, and served in the Spanish War in the Philippine insurrection. He reached the grade of captain in 1904, and was aid to the President from November 1905 to August 1906, when he was sent to France for a year's course at the cavalry school at Saumur. On completing the course, he was attached to the Thirty-first regiment of Dragoons in the French army for a month, then returning to the United States.

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The naval gunnery trophy for the cruiser class has been awarded to the U. S. S. Galveston, of the Atlantic Fleet. This is the third consecutive year that the Galveston has won this trophy. Eight vessels competed in the class. The Galveston obtained a score of 85,759. The New Orleans, of the Pacific Fleet, was second with a score of 79,356.

ARMY ORDERS.

The resignation of First Lieut. Everette G. Setzer, Third Infantry, Texas National Guard, is accepted.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Spencer L. Safford, Second Infantry, New York National Guard, is accepted.

The resignation of First Lieut. Edward M. Briggs, First Infantry, Kansas National Guard, is accepted.

The resignation of Capt. George S. Towle, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard, is accepted.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Earl Lewis, Second Separate Battalion of Infantry, Wyoming National Guard, is accepted.

The resignation of First Lieut. John B. Harvie, First Field Artillery, Virginia National Guard, is accepted.

First Lieut. Joseph W. McNeal, United States Army, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as an acting quartermaster. He will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for assignment to station and duty.

So much of paragraph 30, Special Orders No. 189, August 14, 1916, War Department, as relates to Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is revoked.

Second Lieut. d'Alary Fechet, Fifth Infantry, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to this city, will return to his proper station.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Col. George S. Young, infantry.

Second Lieut. Clifford J. Mathews, Sixteenth Infantry, will proceed to join the Thirty-seventh Infantry for duty.

Second Lieut. Basil D. Edwards, infantry, acting judge advocate, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. Richard H. Somers, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J.

First Lieut. Lewis A. Nickerson, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty.

First Lieut. John G. Quekemeyer, Thirteenth Cavalry, is relieved from his present duties to take effect November 16, 1916, and will then join his regiment.

By direction of the President, Second Lieut. Selby H. Frank, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

The resignation of Capt. I. Newton Davies, First Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, is accepted.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Marvin L. Stanton, Thirty-first Infantry, Michigan National Guard, is accepted.

Capt. Thomas F. Ryan, Thirteenth Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service, his retirement from active service is announced.

Second Lieut. Arnold N. Krogstad, Twenty-second

CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.

NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By O. O. McINTYRE

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.

New York, Aug. 22.—Will Rogers, cowboy, turned reporter during the recent performances of "The Stampede," and wrote long pieces for Mr. Heart's journals. Rogers really wrote them—he stopped in at the Astor every evening and dictated them to the young lady who stenogs there. Rogers acted just like a regular reporter.

He carried copies of the paper around with him until the next day's paper came out. When his first story was published a week ago today, Rogers proudly showed it to a regular newspaper man and inquired his opinion. The newspaper man read it and showered praise upon it.

"It is very good, Will," he told him—"very good indeed. Quite praiseworthy. I know how it is—I'd probably be an awful joke trying to throw a rope, too."

In a vaudeville boarding house on Seventh avenue the breakfast table gossip was buzzing. One drug store blonde was bemoaning the stern realities of this life.

"What you should have done," said a juggler, "was to marry and become interested in a domestic existence."

"Rats," she replied. "I did get married one Sunday and it spoiled my pleasure for the day."

Word comes to the literary colony around Washington square that Jack London has become so infatuated with Hawaii that he will build a bungalow on Waikiki Beach as his permanent home. Several other literary lights have become so attached to the lure of "Aloha" that it is said a literary colony will soon spring up there.

Just before London left New York about a year ago, he was dining in an Italian table d'hote on Twenty-third street, when a well-known bore came in. He was also known for his ability to sponge.

He looked at London's table. "Are you eating that chicken all alone?" he inquired.

"No, I was waiting for the potatoes," said London—and the bore went on his way.

There came a mysterious message to the writer of these little chronicles one day last week to call up "Room 905, Ritz Carlton." I called up the hotel and was connected with the room. A male voice answered.

I had not heard the voice nor seen the owner thereof for nine years, and yet I recognized it immediately. It was a young man with whom I played when a boy in Missouri.

I was telling my experience to Berton Braley, the poet, and he had a similar experience that same day that far excelled mine in interest.

When he was in Copenhagen with the Ford peace voyagers last year he met a French journalist. The meeting occupied about a minute's time and they never saw each other afterward. The journalist was in an editor's office in New York and Braley was in the waiting room. He heard the voice, and sent this note in by the boy:

"Didn't I meet you in Copenhagen?—Berton Braley."

The gentleman came right out. Braley was correct.